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NEW LOCATIONS OF *ILEX VERTICILLATA* (AQUIFOLIACEAE) IN SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS.—Correll and Correll (1941) lists and Little (1977) maps *Ilex verticillata* (L.) Gray in southeast Louisiana but not for Texas. Correll and Johnston (1970) list *I. verticillata* for Texas based on a single location (*Correll, Johnston, and Edwin 22310A*, TEX) collected on 24 May 1959 beside the Interstate 10 bridge over the Sabine River (Orange Co.) in extreme southeastern Texas. Correll recollected the plant at the same site in November 1961 and February 1962. After an extensive search turned up no additional specimens in Texas, I hypothesized that the small I-10 population was either an escape from cultivation or, if native, additional locations for this rare Texas plant should be found along the Sabine north of Correll's collection site.

On January 1, 1986 Eric Lautzenheiser, Lynn Lowrey and the author searched both sides of the Sabine River by boat from Highway 12 in Newton Co. south to the mouth of the Old River in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana for specimens of *Ilex verticillata*. Although many gray-barked *Ilex decidua* plants were found on the river banks in both Newton Co., Texas and northern Calcasieu Parish, La., no specimens of the dark olive-barked *I. verticillata* were found until we reached Orange Co. about six miles north of Interstate 10 at Orange, Texas. Here the first single partially submerged specimen (*McWilliams M11862*, TAES) of *I. verticillata* was found on the Texas side of the river. This collection represents the second known location for the species in Texas. No specimens were seen on the Louisiana side of the river until we reached the area opposite West Bluff Community, Texas in the NE 1/4 of Section 20 R13W, T10S, Calcasieu Parish (*McWilliams M11863*, TAES). Fruiting specimens of *I. verticillata* were found only on the low shore growing over *Lysimachia* sp. and adjacent to a population of *Saururus cernuus*. Additional trees were found on the Louisiana side of the river one mile south of this location at the mouth of the Old River in the NW 1/4 of Section 28, R13W, T10S growing beneath knee-producing *Taxodium distichum* trees. Eight different clumps of *I. verticillata* were seen at this site.

R. Dale Thomas (pers. comm.) reports specimens of *Ilex verticillata* from Evangeline Parish, La. (*Cormier 1157*, NLU in 1978) and Rapides Parish (*Thomas 50023*, NLU in 1976). *Ilex verticillata* also appears to be native on the southern Sabine drainage and further searching along low banks of the Old River in Calcasieu Parish or below Toledo Bend may result in new locations for this predominantly northeastern species.

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DICHANTHIUM ANNULATUM AND BOTHRIOCHLOA PERTUSA, (POACEAE), NEW TO LOUISIANA—Numerous species of the Old World genera *Dichanthium* Willemet and *Bothriochloa* Kuntze have been introduced as experimental grasses into parts of the southern United States where some have become naturalized (Chase 1951, Gould 1975, Allen 1980). Previously in the United States, *D. annulatum* Stapf. was known as an escape from cultivation in Texas and Florida (Gould 1975, D. Hall, Univ. of Fla., pers. comm. 1987). The discovery of about 300-400 plants of *D. annulatum* growing in the median along Interstate Highway 10, St. James Parish, 1.0 mi E of the St. James/Ascension Parish boundary, ca 7.0 mi NNW of Gramercy, 23 May 1987 (*McKenzie 606*, FLA, LSU, NLU, SLU, TAES, and US), represents the first report of this species in Louisiana. This introduction appears to have been unintentional.

Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) A. Camus has been recorded in coastal Texas, Alachua, Clayton, Dade and Monroe counties, Florida, and Oktibbeha County, Mississippi (Gould 1975, Chase 1951, D. Hall, pers. comm., 1987). The first record for Louisiana was collected in Washington Parish, along Louisiana Highway 16 ca 200 meters east of the Tchefuncte River bridge near the Tangipahoa Parish boundary, 17 Oct 1986 (*L. Smith 1487*, LSU). A colony of numerous individuals was growing on the roadside